

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. I.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1884.

NO. 44.

LEGAL.

D. H. COOPER,
Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.
BRANDON, MAN.
Agent for Fire & Life Insurance Companies.

W. A. MACDONALD,
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public.
Conveyancer, etc.

BRANDON, MANITOBA.
MONEY TO LOAN.
Office—Near Imperial Bank, Rosser Ave.

DALY & COLDWELL,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,
Sole Agents for the Imperial Bank of Canada.
MONEY TO LOAN
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

C. A. DURAND,
Barrister, Etc.,
Solicitor for the Merchants' Bank
MONEY TO LOAN.
Office—Rosser Avenue, three doors west of the
Land Office.

SIFTON & SIFTON,
BARRISTERS, ETC.,
Money to loan on farm property. School de-
bts. arranged on favorable terms.
Office—Masonic Block, Rosser Avenue
Commissioners for taking affidavits for Ontario.

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.
Money to loan on improved farm property.
P. & A. Henderson. H. E. Henderson.

HOTELS.
G. H. MUNROE,
Wholesale and retail dealer in
Groceries, Provisions, Wines,
Liquors and Cigars.
5th Street, Brandon.
Ask 30

STAR AND GARTER HOTEL.
Corner Princess Ave. and 11th street, has been
refitted and refurbished since the late fire, and is
now opened. It is the intention of the proprietor
to have its accommodation second to none in the
city. Special attention given to the farming public.
Give him a call.
October 7th, 1883. ALEX. SMITH, Proprietor.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
SIXTH STREET.
BRANDON, MANITOBA.
First-Class Accommodation.
KELLY & DEY, Proprietors.

ROYAL HOTEL,
BRANDON.
A first-class house in every respect. Good stabling
in connection with the house.
WILLIAM SHART, Proprietor.
Ask 30

BEAUBIER HOUSE,
E. A. MONTOSH, Proprietor.
Late of St. Lawrence Hall,
Corner 8th St. and Princess Ave., Brandon, Man.
Terms: \$1.00 per day.
Large stable in connection with the Hotel.

THE BRUNSWICK HOTEL,
10th Street, near the C.P.R. Railway.
THOMAS H. TOWNE, Proprietor.
The Best Brands of Liquors and Cigars always
in the bar.
Good accommodation and moderate charges.

T. B. MURDOCK,
Wine Spirit & Cigar Merchant
Corner Rosser Avenue and 4th Street.
BRANDON.

MEDICAL.
DR. JOHN A. MACDONALD,
L. R. C. P. EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and Residence, Rosser Avenue, over W.
A. MacDonald's law office.

DR. RICHMOND SPENCER,
M. D., C. M., M. B., M. C. P. S., Que.
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and Residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and
Ninth street, over old post office.
BRANDON.

DR. J. M. DUNN,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and Residence—Over Alderson's store, Cor.
Rosser Ave. and 11th Street, Brandon.

RUPTURE.
NEWMAN'S ELECTRIC CURATIVE
Is the best in the world. War-
ranted to hold perfect and accom-
panying. Circular free. A. NOR-
MAN, 4 Queen Street East, Toronto.

DR. MATHESON,
VIRIDEN, MANITOBA.

DR. L. A. MORE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.
Gold Medalist Trinity University, Toronto, M.C.P.
and S. Ontario and Manitoba.
Office and Residence: Combe & Stewart's Block,
Cor. 9th and Rosser, Brandon.

DENTAL.
J. BARKER VOSBURGH,
(Late of Montreal.)
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Special attention to the Preservation of Natural
Teeth.

Artificial Teeth inserted on gold or vulcanite.
Office & Residence: Over H. Meredith & Co's store
Southwest corner Rosser Ave. and 6th St.
Entrance on 6th St. Hours—Night and Day

F. E. DOERING,
DENTIST,
Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth.
Office—Over T. A. Alderson's store, Mole-
sworth Block, north east corner Rosser Avenue
and 6th Street, Brandon. Entrance on Rosser.
Gold filling a specialty.

BUSINESS CARDS.
R. P. MULLIGAN,
WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Sixth Street, Brandon, Man.

MISS GIBSON,
FASHIONABLE DRESS & MANTLE MAKER,
RICHARD BLOCK, BRANDON.
Corner of Rosser Avenue and Sixth Street.

FRED. TORRANCE,
B. A. (McGill); V. B. (Montreal Vet. Coll.)
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Provincial Veterinarian by Appointment.
Telephone in Connection.
Office and Infirmary, Eleventh Street, Brandon.

POUDRIER & BROWNLEE,
Dominion Land Surveyors,
And Civil Engineers,
CITY AND COUNTY ENGINEERS.
Anglo-Moleworth Block, Brandon.

ARTHUR T. TIMEWELL & CO.,
Architects, Civil Engineers,
and Surveyors,
MASONIC BLOCK, BRANDON.
Special attention to
MILLS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS, AND ALL
ENGINEERING WORKS.

A. GRANT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Best materials on hand. Perfect fit guaranteed.
Shop, Rosser Avenue between Sixth and Seventh
Street

A. F. & A. M., G. R. M.
The regular meeting night of Brandon Lodge,
No. 14, is held on the Tuesday on or before full
moon. Visiting brethren invited.
J. DICKSON, W. M.
E. HUGHES, Sec.

Merchants Bank
OF CANADA.
Capital, Paid up, \$5,700,000.
Reserve Fund, 1,150,000.

Head Office, Montreal.
President:—ANDREW ALLAN.
General Manager:—GEORGE HAGUE.

Branches in Ontario and Quebec:—
Belleville, Ottawa, Owen Sound,
Berlin, Perth, Prescott,
Brampton, Chatham, Quebec,
Galt, Hamilton, Kenilworth,
Kitchener, Stratford, St. John, Que.,
Ingersoll, Toronto, St. Thomas,
Kincardine, Windsor, Sherbrooke, Que.,
London, Montreal, Walkerton,
Napanee, Windsor.

Branches in Manitoba:—
Winnipeg, Emerson, Brandon.
Branches in the UNITED STATES:—
New York.

Bankers in Great Britain:—The Clydesdale Bank
London, Glasgow and elsewhere.
Bankers in New York:—The Bank of New York
Bankers in St. Paul:—The First National Bank.
Bankers in Minneapolis:—The Security Bank of
Minnesota.

BRANDON BRANCH.
C. MEREDITH, Acting Manager.
This Bank transacts a General Banking Busi-
ness.
Money received on deposit and current rate of
interest allowed.
Drafts issued available to all parts of Canada
and the United States and Sterling Drafts issued
available at all points in Great Britain.
Highest rate paid for Sterling Drafts and Let-
ters of Credit.
Particular attention paid to collections for
Banks and private parties.

The Weekly Mail

Is published every Thursday at 10 o'clock in the
morning, leaving Brandon at 11 o'clock, and will contain
full telegraphic and printed reports and a full
summary of all local, provincial and Dominion
news and carefully written editorials upon all
public questions.
Subscription, \$2.00 per year when paid in ad-
vance, and \$2.50 when sent by mail.
ADVERTISING RATES.

Space.	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
1 Column	\$125.00	\$70.00	\$40.00	\$10.00
"	75.00	45.00	25.00	6.00
"	50.00	30.00	15.00	4.00
"	25.00	15.00	8.00	2.00
1 inch	12.00	7.00	4.00	1.00

An above rates are for advertising in the
mailing list; all other advertising, such as Legal
Notices, By-Laws, etc., are charged at the rate
of 12 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents
per line for each subsequent insertion. The time
may be estimated at 8 words, or the one-time fifth
part of an inch in length of an insertion.
No fees inserted under special heads in read-
ing matter, 15 cents per line each insertion.
No papers and no advertisements discontinued
till all arrears are paid.

C. CLIFFE,
Editor and Publisher.

SHORTHAND INSTRUCTION.

Pittman's Phonography by Mail.
W. G. KNIGHT, Oak Lake, Manitoba.
MONEY TO LOAN.
MANITOBA INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.
Loans on improved farms rapidly pushed through.
Charges moderate.

Wm. I. ALEX, Winnipeg, Manager.
SIFTON & SIFTON, Solicitors, &c., Brandon.
Office, Cor. 4th Street and Rosser Ave.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
MARBLE WORKS
S. RAYNER & CO.,
Are prepared to manufacture all kinds of
HEADSTONES, MARBLE & GRANITE
MONUMENTS.

On the shortest notice. The newest designs fur-
nished on application.
All stones set up within a reasonable distance
free of charge.
First-Class Work guaranteed.
Works:—One Door North of Graham & Fleming's
Shoe Store.

Main Street, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.
J. D. BOWLEY,
AGENT FOR BRANDON AND COUNTY.

T. LEE & CO.
Importers and manufacturers of all kinds
Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Brides, Whips, etc.

SATCHELS AND VALISES
of all kinds.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO RE-
PAIRING TRUNKS.

Oxen and Horses' Outfit
Trunk Locks and Keys always on Hand.
SIXTH STREET, NEAR ROSSELY AVE.

HELLYAR BROS.,
FIRE, LIFE
AND MARINE
INSURANCE AGENTS.

CUSTOMS BROKERS,
Money to Loan
on homesteads and all good farm and improved
city property. Patents secured and Pre-emption
paid.

OFFICE: ROSSER AVE.,
Near 6th Street.

A. B. HELLYAR. W. H. HELLYAR.
Money to Loan.

MANITOBA
Mortgage and Investment Co.
(LIMITED)
CAPITAL \$2,500,000.

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.
Hon. C. P. Brown, M.P.P., Minister of Public
Works.
F.weeney, Esq., Manager, Bank of Montreal,
Winnipeg.
A. F. Eden, Esq., Land Commissioner, Man.
and N. W. Railway Company.
W. B. Rose, Esq., M.P.
R. H. Hunter, Esq., Winnipeg.
W. Hespeler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.
The Company has been formed expressly
for the purpose of securing money on the security of
Real Estate in Manitoba.
Advances made on the security of farm and
city property at lowest current rates.
HEAD OFFICE:—Hargrave Block, 236,
Main Street, Winnipeg.
H. K. NORTON, Manager.

DALY & COLDWELL,
BARRISTERS, ETC.,
Agents for BRANDON.

GIRL WANTED.
A GOOD SERVANT GIRL, for general house
work. Apply Mail Office.

YOUNG IMMIGRANTS.

Mr. Fegan, who was over in May, is
coming out from England again in the
Allan Line S.S. "Parisian" leaving Liver-
pool on 17th of July. He is bringing a
large party of lads who have been carefully
trained in his Orphan Homes, and purposes
taking the majority of them (between 12
and 16 years of age) to Manitoba for em-
ployment in the Winnipeg, Portage and
Brandon districts.

His favorable account of prospects in the
Northwest for well brought up, industrious
youths has been received with much interest
by Christian philanthropists, and the whole
cost of the party (\$2,500) is borne by an
English nobleman.

These are a few younger boys to be placed
with farmers in Ontario at wages from \$1
to \$5 a month to begin with. Applications
accompanied by references from a minister
of the Gospel, may be made by letters ad-
dressed to Mr. Fegan, Post Office, Toronto,
so as to reach there by 28th July.

OAK LAKE OBSERVATORY
Meteorological Report.

For the week ending July 19, 1884.
Barometer reduced to sea level.
Highest.....30.630
Lowest.....29.772
Mean.....29.961

TEMPERATURE.
Highest.....73.6
Lowest.....40.2
Mean.....58.9

WIND.
Greatest velocity.....18.4 miles
Least.....0.8
Mean.....6.4

PHENOMENA.
Rain fell on two days during 25
hours, and to a total depth of 0.85 inches.

REMARKS.
Barometric pressure has been about the
normal the greater part of the week, the
slight depression, however, on the 16th and
17th was accompanied by a gentle and con-
tinuous rain fall, the weather being over-
cast and bright, until the 18th, when
when the unusual high pressure caused the
weather to become gray and dull. Al-
though the recent rains have improved the
crops very materially, still they will not as
rule, be equal to the average of last year,
more particularly garden produce.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.
The judicial committee of the Privy Council
has decided the first point raised in connection
with the disputed boundary between Ontario
and Manitoba.

The question put for the decision of the
committee was whether the award of Sir Ed-
ward Thornton, Sir Francis Hincks and the
late Chief Justice Harrison, the boundary
arbitration, was binding upon Ontario and the
Dominion.

For Ontario it was urged that the award
partook of the nature of a solemn treaty be-
tween two nations. The parties to the dispute
agreed to leave the matter to the decision of
persons they selected to arbitrate upon the
question, and now should be bound by the
award arrived at after much mature considera-
tion and investigation.

For Manitoba it was claimed that the arbi-
tration was not authorization, that Ontario
and the Dominion had not agreed to be held
to it and that all interests touched by it were
not consulted or represented. It was further
urged that the arbitration had not, as required,
found the actual boundary line but had arrived
at a compromise boundary, in which respect
they had exceeded their instructions and as-
sumed the functions of a legislature.

Their Lordships held that the duty of the
arbitrators was to find the exact boundary
referred to in the Confederation Act, and not
to mark out or suggest a new boundary. It
had not been agreed in advance that the
decision of the arbitrators should be binding,
and in the face of the Imperial Act it could
not be binding unless the boundary was the
true and indisputable boundary. It was there-
fore, quite within the competence of either
party to object to the award, and it, in case
of objection fell through. The award is not a
binding award.

It having been claimed that Ontario must
extend to near Hudson's Bay, because the
Hudson's Bay Company's territory was the
western boundary of old Canada, and because
that company's territory extended no further
to the company's post on the shore of
the bay the committee decided with that ques-
tion. They refused to entertain the contention in that
regard, and insisted that the actual boundaries
of the Hudson's Bay Company's territory must
be ascertained in order that the true western
boundary of Ontario may be marked out.

Since the rendering of this decision Mr.
Mowat has abandoned all intention of claim-
ing for Ontario any territory beyond that con-
tained within the award.

The Globe has a brief despatch to the same
purpose, but refrains from making any criti-
cal comment, while the Mail is quite
judicial.

The following new post offices will be
opened about the first of August: Monticello
—G. F. Thonger, postmaster, 20, 24 west;
Schunabergh—J. A. Lockwin, postmaster, 21,
24, 4 west; St. Michael—A. Friesen, post-
master, 36, 6, 6, east; White-water—D.
Lumsden, postmaster, 12, 4, 21, west; Work-
man—W. A. W. Smith, 23, 1, 32, west;
Wapahla—E. B. Madill, postmaster, 23, 4,
21, west; Bradwardine—John Parr, post-
master, 12, 12, 23, west; Ironwood—W. H.
Gray, postmaster, 22, 11, 23, west; Chertisa
—William Hiebert, postmaster, 19, 7, 5,
east; Erinview—Mrs. Emma B. H. postmas-
ter, 22, 18, 1, west; Hochstadt—Peter
Locwin, postmaster, 14, 6, 5, east; Hens-
field—A. Thompson, postmaster, 22, 1, 25
west; Morden—M. C. Shephard, postmaster,
5, 3, 5, west.

"SPECIALLY JIM."

["B. M." in The Century.]
I was mighty good-lookin' when I was
young.

Peert an' black-eyed an' slim,
With fellows a-courtin' me Sunday nights,
"Specially Jim."

The likeliest one of 'em all was he,
"Clipper an' ha' son's an' trim,
But I tossed up my head an' made fun o' the
crowd,
"Specially Jim!"

said I hadn't no 'pinion o' men,
An' I wouldn't take stock in him!
But they kep' up a-comin' in spite o' my talk,
"Specially Jim!"

I got so tired o' havin' 'em round'
("Specially Jim")
I made up mind I'd settle down
An' take up with it him.

So we was married one Sunday in church,
'Twas crowded full to the brim;
'Twas the only way to get rid o' 'em all,
"Specially Jim."

BOB BURDETTE'S WOOING.
The Strange and Pathetic Story of
His Invalid Wife.
[Poeira (Illa) Journal.]

Capt. John Hall received a brief telegram
from Ardmore, Pa., recently, announcing
the death of Carrie Burdette, the wife of
Robert J. Burdette, the famous humorist.
Her death occurred at 7 o'clock in the morn-
ing, Mrs. Burdette was the daughter of one
Garrett, of this city, and was married to
Burdette some fifteen years ago. Her father
was opposed to Bob, and he made the error
of true love of the young couple anything
but smooth. Bob was a clerk in the post office
at that time, and Carrie was a lovely young
lady, but with a will of her own that more
than matched that of her father.

One day the old man commanded her to
discard Bob. She refused, and a violent
altercation ensued. Carrie had an un-
defined trouble with her heart that this pre-
sented. She was stricken down with a stroke.
They sent for Bob, and he found his wife
and helpless on the sofa. Here she managed
to express a wish that they might be mar-
ried before she died, and a clergyman was
for the marriage of the great husband
was celebrated amid tears and sighs. The
orange blossoms absent, and only the pale
of a dying face looking out from the heap of
pillows.

Strange to say she immediately began to
recover, and she soon regained her strength,
with it, however, was an unaccountable mel-
ancholy. It began with strange numbness
in the ends of the fingers, then the flesh fell
away and the joints became bent and dis-
torted, and the hands grew like a bird's
claw, being doubled up, stiff and useless.

Her feet and legs underwent the same ter-
rible changes, leaving her a perfect and im-
mense invalid without the use of any of the
limbs. In this condition she was the im-
pression of her husband's name, the critic who
spurred him to his task and helped him in
the right direction. Most of his humorous
efforts were written by the side of her cradle,
for she could not sit up, and he had to feed
her and lift her in his arms as if she were an
infant. She was a woman possessed of great
literary ability, and all his efforts were
undertaken in accordance with her wishes.

In fact, he would never have attempted the
lecture field at all if she had not urged him
to it, and sustained him many a time when
he was discouraged.

The Audacity of Bluff.
[Virginia Chronicle.]
The best game of bluff I ever saw was
played a few months ago in Weiser City,
Idaho. A stray horse, which had been run-
ning for several months within a short dis-
tance of the city, was claimed and sold by a
saloon-keeper named C. A stranger, who had
just arrived in the locality, hearing the cir-
cumstances, procured a description of the
animal, called on Mr. C., and asked if he had
sold such a horse.

"I did," Mr. C. replied.
"By what authority?" was the next query.
"I claimed him," said C.
"Well," said the stranger, "there is no use
disputing about the matter. You claimed him
and I claim him. We'll just let a jury decide
who he belonged to."

"Stop, stop," exclaimed C., "there is no use
of that. If I make a mistake I am very sorry,
and am perfectly willing to make amends."
"Now, Mr. C.," the stranger replied, "don't
aggravate the defense by denying it. You
would stand far higher in my estimation
if you acknowledged that you stole the
horse."

"Well," said C., "we won't quarrel. Say
what you valued the animal at and I'll pay
you."
"Fifty dollars," was the answer.

Five minutes after the stranger departed
with that amount in his pocket, having re-
ceived payment for a horse he never saw.

New Use for Electricity.
[Detroit Free Press.]
An English scientist claims to be able to
sober a drunken man in one minute by a new
application of electricity. If this be true we
are on the eve of a transformation too far-
reaching to be fully grasped at the first read-
ing of this announcement. Take, for instance,
the great moral reform in which our tempo-
rary friends are now engaged. Of course
that object is not to interfere with a man's
individual right to get drunk, but to
prevent the evils that he inflicts on society
while drunk. He, by the application
of electricity, he can be sobered in
one minute, it will only be necessary to pre-
vide every bar-room with a dynamo machine,
or whatever it may be, and as soon as a cus-
tomer shows signs of getting howl-some-
you the bar-keeper will attach his wires to the
man's coat-tail and turn on the electric cur-
rent. This will enable the regular trade to
go through the pleasant exercise of getting
drunk a great many more times per day than
he can under ordinary circumstances, and at
the same time save the wear and tear upon
the bar-room furniture in the case of demon-
strative drinks.

The CLUB STABLE

TWELFTH STREET, BRANDON.

The above splendid building is now open as a Livery, Feed and Sale Stable. It is most conveniently situated between Rosser and Princess Avenues, directly opposite the Brandon Club. Every kind of Rig, New Buggies, Harnesses, etc., always on hire and for Sale. Horses and Oxen bought and sold on commission.

ONE OF THE SOUTHERN PLUM CREEK STAGE.

Passengers booked through to the Turtle Mountain at lowest rates. Freightage done to all parts of the country.

JAMESON & KIRCHHOFFER, Props.

FRANK A. TAMBLYN, Manager.

BRANDON ENGINEERING WORKS.

All kinds of Machinery promptly repaired.

BLACKSMITHING

In all its Branches.

CHILD & TIMEWELL,

Cor. 9th St. and Princess Ave.

W. F. WILSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealer in Furniture,

CORNER ROSSER AVENUE & 6th STREET.

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE CITY.

You can give you anything in the Furniture line that you may require, from the plainest to the most elaborate.

Don't spend a Dollar in Furniture till you see our Stock, as we will give you better value than anyone in the trade, and a Large Stock to Select from.

COME AND SEE US.

Undertaking promptly attended to.

JOHN DICKINSON,

DEALER IN

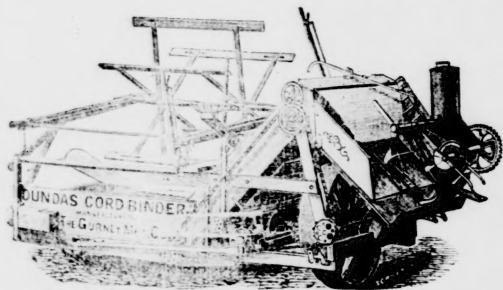
GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, etc.

CORNER NINTH STREET AND ROSSER AVENUE,

BRANDON, - - MANITOBA.

**WM. JOHNSTON,**

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of

Agricultural Implements**"THE DUNDAS CORD BINDER."**

THE BEST GRAIN HARVESTER IN THE WORLD.

It is perfect in all its parts. It has no equal for simplicity and durability. It is easily managed. It is of light draft. It is a perfectly balanced machine. It has the only Patent Reel Made. It is adjustable to any position. It is supported at both ends and never sags. It is so simple it can be moved with the eyes closed to any position.

The Dundas Cord Binder has removable gearing boxes to prevent wear. Adjustable swinging grain shield, a low down and easy elevator, front and rear binder tips, a complete raising and lowering device, a sure and easy adjustable elevator, easy to learn, easy to understand.

Farmers, do not fail to see the Dundas Cord Binder before giving your orders.

W. JOHNSTON, General Agent, Brandon, Man.

IMPERIAL BANK

CANADA.

Capital, - - - - - \$1,500,000.

SURPLUS, \$650,000.

Branches in Manitoba—Winnipeg and Brandon.

BRANDON BRANCH,

ROSSER AVENUE.

Transacts a general banking business. Bills of exchange purchased. Monies transferred to points in Canada by draft or telegraph. Collections payable at outside points receive prompt attention. Deposits received at current rates of interest.

Correspondents for:
Bank of Montreal.
Bank of British North America.
Bank of Toronto.
Dominion Bank.
Bank of Hamilton.
Quebec Bank.
Standard Bank of Canada.

A. JUKES, Manager

DR. FOWLER'S
EXTRACT-WILD
STRAWBERRY
CURES
CHOLERA
CHOLERA INFANTUM
AND
ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the hour of 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, the 14th day of July next, for the purchase of what is known as the

PINCHER CREEK INDIAN SUPPLY FARM.

Situated some 37 miles south west of Fort McLeod, in the district of Alberta, Northwest Territories, containing about 3,600 acres. The farm has been occupied and cultivated by the Indian Department as a Supply Farm for the Piegan Indian Reserve, and will be sold in one block with the improvements thereon.

During the past year it was leased by the Halifax Ranching Company. The soil is described by the surveyor who laid out the farm as being of superior quality, the herbage rich, and the water abundant and good.

The grain crop upon the farm are stated by the farmer of the Indian Department in charge, to have been excellent and to have ripened well.

There is upon the land a dwelling house, granary, blacksmith's shop, cattle and hay corral, sheds, barbed wire fence enclosing fifty acres, a deep well and the land is partially drained.

Payments will be required to be made one fourth in cash, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, with interest upon the unpaid balance at the rate of six per cent per annum.

Each tender must state clearly the amount per acre offered, and must be accompanied by a cheque marked good by one of the chartered Banks of Canada for ten per cent. of the total amount of the price offered, the difference between ten per cent. of the purchase money and the first instalment of one fourth to be paid to the credit of the Minister of the Interior, on or before the 15th day of September next.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, May 6th, 1884.

**LIVERY.****JAMES S. GIBSON,**

FIRST-CLASS RIGS,

STYLISH HORSES.

Livery, Sale & Feed Stable.

DEALERS IN

Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs, Buggies, Cutters, &c.

STABLE ON 6th STREET, NEAR PRINCESS AVE.

Special Rates to Commercial Travellers.

**LIVERY FEED AND SALE STABLE.**

ROSSER AVENUE,

BETWEEN 5th and 6th STS., BRANDON, MAN.

GOOD RIGS

Both single and double, and the best horses in Brandon to be had at all hours, and at reasonable rates. Special arrangements for commercial travellers.

Parties having horses or cattle for sale would find it to their advantage to give us a call before going elsewhere.

We guarantee satisfaction to all patrons with their patronage.

DANIEL BROAD,
Manager.W. H. GREEN,
Prop.**NO SURRENDER.****WE STILL HOLD THE FORT**

And in spite of the dull times we are selling more goods than ever. Our low prices and the quality of our goods is what does it.

WE HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED LARGE CONSIGNMENTS OF

Spring and Summer Goods

AND STILL THEY COME.

Full Lines of Silks, Satins, Velvets and Velvetens.

Full Lines of Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Buntings, Vailings, &c., in all the new shades.

RIBBONS, LACES, FRILLINGS.**Our Staple Department**

IS VERY COMPLETE.

200 Pieces of BEAUTIFUL PRINTS, in all the New Styles and Colors.
10 Bales of FACTORY COTTONS & TWILLED SHEETINGS & PILLOW COTTONS.
SHAM LOOMS, DUNDAS SHIRTINGS, HEAVY DUCKS and DENIMS,
COTTON BAGS, &c., &c.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS, CRETONNES, LACE CURTAINS,
FINE BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY and ALL-WOOL CARPETS, HEMP CARPETS,
COCCA MATTINGS and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.
CORNICE POLES and ORNAMENTS, a Full Stock.

Boots and Shoes.

We feel satisfied we can boot all to their entire satisfaction that give us a call, as we have just received a large stock of Choice Goods, at low prices.

Groceries.

A Full Stock. Always FRESH. Always GOOD. Always CHEAP.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BARGAINS?

Then be sure and call at the

TORONTO STORE,

CORNER SEVENTH STREET AND ROSSER.

SOVEREEN & JOHNSTONE.

Orders by Telephone promptly attended to.

JUS RECIVED A**WHITEHEAD & WHITEHEAD'S STORE**

BRANDON.

23 Crates H.H.D.'s Cases and Barrels of Fine China, White and Colored Granite Tea Sets, with a general stock of Delic Crockery and Glassware. Direct importation.

200 Pieces Fine Prints, extra value. 50 Pieces of Shirts, Shirts, Cottonades and Ducks, with an immense stock of General and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, and Clothing.

108 Half-Chest and Caddies of Fine Tea, carefully selected, fine flavor, bought low, and will be sold cheap.

600 Pounds Fresh Turnip Seed, Carrot, Mangold, Onion, Garden and Flower Seeds, of all kinds, fresh and good.

2630 Pairs Boots and Shoes, Finest Goods, Latest Styles, and Best Value the Market can produce.

400 Kegs Finest Syrup. 115 Boxes Raisins, and

22,000 pounds, or One Car Load of Sugars, all of which are direct importations and Good Value.

We especially invite Merchants, Hotel Keepers, and all other see our stock and compare prices.

We are agents for the Portage Milling Company. A full stock of their Celebrated Flour always kept on hand.

WE SELL TOO CHEAP TO GIVE CREDIT.

COME AND SEE.

WHITEHEAD & WHITEHEAD,**H. CROSSLEY'S**
Great CLEARANCE SALE.

The GREATEST BARGAINS ever offered in the City, in Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Lustrs, Prints, Cottons, Ducks, Denims, and in fact everything in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.**Gents' Furnishings.**

Ready-Made Clothing, Straw and Felt Hats, Shirts, Ties, &c., also selling at greatly Reduced Prices.

A Large Stock of Boots & Shoes,

Going very Cheap.

The whole must be sold to make room for Fall Goods, which I expect to arrive early.

H. CROSSLEY, 9th Street.

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blisters, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

Brandon Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1884.

THE LAND OWNERS.

In this country, at the present time, there are no less than six classes of agencies through which land can readily be secured—each one having terms of sale and payments of its own, but all most favorable. The magnitude of the area to be settled, on the Dominion's taking possession under a royal proclamation in 1870, equalling in extent the whole of the United States, and the desirability of settling the country as speedily as possible led to the devising of several schemes, to some of which opponents of the Government take objection, but it is safe to say, for party purposes purely and alone.

In the first place, the rights of settlers in the country at the time of Confederation were fully acknowledged, and those who were settled on properties were fully confirmed in their holdings. This latter naturally included the claims of the half-breed settlers as well as the resident whites, and to the former about 1,400,000 acres were given at once, in fee simple, and a further grant made at a later date, to fully extinguish the native title in every reasonable particular. In addition to the £390,000 sterling given to the Hudson's Bay Company, to extinguish their title, which was a lease of all the territory drained into Hudson's Bay, a block of almost unlimited extent, and, as will be seen by a glance at the map, which virtually included a portion of the United States already ceded to the American Union by treaty, from Charles the II, of England, the company obtained a grant, also in fee simple, of 2,400,000 acres, comprising two sections in every township of thirty-six sections of the fertile belt, or the one-eighth of the territory.

To the Canadian Pacific Railway Company 25,000,000 acres of arable land, in alternate sections for a depth of 24 miles on either side of their main line, with additional grants for branch lines, were assigned, to be decided over as the road progressed, as part payment for construction, equipment, and operation for ever. To the five or six other railway companies, including the Hudson's Bay Company, additional grants have been made, mostly on a cost of \$1.00 per acre. The Government have reserved the other sections: those alternating with the grants to the C. P. R., with the residue of the territory, after deducting all of which we make mention, for free homesteading, pre-empting (that is selling to the homesteaders alongside of their homesteads, to give those who desire it, 320 acres in one block at \$2 per acre). To a large number of incorporations known as colonization companies, the Government have given large grants on an average price of \$1 per acre, on the express condition that the companies locate stated numbers of bona fide settlers upon these grants annually. The other sources of supply are leases of western tracts to cattle breeders for ranch, and opportunities to purchase in various stages of improvement and cultivation from private individuals, as is prevalent in all portions of the world, where land is held by parties in fee simple. A late Act of Parliament permitting second homestead entries, that is allowing those who have completed their terms of homestead entered into with the government three years before, to sell and homestead new properties again, has thrown a greater area of partially improved land upon the market.

It will be seen by the careful observer that every prospective interest is of a character to cultivate sales, and treat most liberally with the actual settlers. The object of the railway companies is rather to make money out of settlers, through traffic on their lines, than to hoard up their lands awaiting advances in price. In short settlement and development of the country become, for selfish, the most powerful of all reasons, their main aim; and on that account they are offering the best of terms to actual settlers. The Canadian Pacific and the Manitoba and Northwestern, the only railway companies that have as yet placed their lands on the market, are offering them at from \$2 to \$10 per acre, according to locality, quality of soil &c., and are offering rebates at from one-half to a greater percentage of the cost, to those who make specified improvements, which are no more than any enterprising settler who wants to make the best use of his time would naturally make, year in and year out.

As colonization companies by the terms of their contracts with the government, are forced to make a large percentage of settlements annually or forfeit the payments they have made to the Government, and as they receive rebates for settlements as they make them, self-interest also prompts them to make the best terms with settlers. In some instances they have established villages in their colonies, erected mills and other industries for the convenience of their settlers; handle machinery and other goods in whole sale quantities to give their people the benefit of low rates and even advance money to in some cases to assist in the erection of buildings and other improvements. As the companies who do the best for the immigrants, effect settlements the most satisfactorily, and get the greatest consideration from the Government, it will be readily understood, it is

to the interest of all to treat their purchasers most liberally.

As we have said the ranch properties are simply leased for a term of years, and by virtue of their being used for pasturage exclusively, will be enriched thereby, and the better fitted for the production of crops, years hence, when they revert to the Government, and become offered for sale to private individuals.

It is with the Hudson's Bay Company as it is with the Railway and Colonization companies, personal interest to see the country settled rather than hold their properties for advancing prices. This Company, though under no obligation to the Government, as are the other companies, as to sale and settlement, have stores, with an immense wholesale house in Winnipeg, and real estate dotting the prairie over from one end of the country to the other. They expect to make money out of the sale of their goods, and for that reason, it is to their interest to see the country settled. Besides, as they sell one portion of their land the other grows in value, and so on to the last transaction. Their lands are all classified according to the field notes of the surveyors, and sold at prices ranging from \$3 to \$10 per acre, according to quality and location.

In other pages we give the Government regulations in full in so far as they deal with the settler, and from them all manner of information may readily be obtained. As most of these proprietors have agencies in England, and the Eastern Provinces, all information the intending settler may desire can readily be obtained before making a start for this country. All, however, have pamphlets of their own setting forth all their terms of sale, and other information, and to make this work more complete, we give the addresses of many at the close of this book as a means of assistance to all who wish for further information.

As we have also remarked, there are in every section of the country lands, in various states of cultivation, and possessing improvements differing in degree that can be purchased or rented from one to a term of years, from the private owners. There is, then, every form of opening for the industrious farmer in this country. Those who are poor, so long as they have the means with what they can earn from their neighbors, to carry themselves a twelve-month, can readily make bargains they will never have occasion to regret, with either the Government, railway or colonization companies. Those who visit to test the country for themselves before purchasing can readily lease lands already under cultivation; and those who have plenty of capital, and wish to farm on a large scale can buy from private individuals, railway, or other local companies, or from the Hudson Bay Company. In short, necessities, means, tastes, wishes or ambition can readily be met in this country, and a certain satisfactory reward awaits the exercise of energy in the immigrant in any circumstance in life, which is a story that cannot be told by any other country known to civilization.

CLOSING REMARKS.

We have always, in previous chapters, said sufficient to give the average reader a fair idea of the general advantages of this country, with sufficient data upon which to form a fair conception of its future. As we have shown, the country has its natural drawbacks, for certain classes of people, when compared with those that are older and more advanced; but for others and for natural causes the classes who are most desired, it offers inducements such as are not equalled in other quarters of the globe. We would not advise the aged to emigrate; neither to spend their declining years in luxury and ease, nor would we advise the resident of other countries singly located and without parental care, to break up associations, and seek them anew in this western land of unmeasured resources. But there are classes who have not reached the limit of their ambition in other climes, and for these the Canadian Northwest offers an unlimited field for occupation. The old settler of Great Britain and other portions of America who has his family already provided for in various callings of life has but little more to hope for the remaining days of his allotted time, and for him this country has no special charms. There are others again, who, although unsettled, have sufficient means to provide every comfort of life without exertion, and to these we do not consider it a duty to offer a word of advice, although if their aim is to amass more capital or to secure solid investments for the future, to develop into the greatest value as time moves on, there are openings here for their ambition unheard of and unknown in any other portion of the world.

Except in a few isolated cases, where the very best of speculative tack has been employed, the wealthy men and the wealthy families of the other portions of Canada are those who located on their holdings when two settlements in which they located were in their infancy. The rise in the value of property gave them their fortunes. The history of other countries will repeat itself here, so that the immigrants who now take up the country are those who will leave their children and their children's children in peace and plenty in the future.

The matter of breaking up old associations is, to some, one of grave moment—

attachments bearing more heavily than responsibility—but after all this is mere sentimentality, and should have but little weight with the average parent. Duty to self and family are the first obligations on the race, and all sensible people should see that it is fully discharged. The associations of youth, the attachments of school day memories and the relationships formed by the ages of manhood are all important in their way, but should never stand in the road of duty; and the principal feature of duty is the betterment of our condition. There are thousands upon thousands of people in England and other countries of Europe, working upon rented farms and earning just sufficient to keep soul and body together, leaving their last condition and that of their families as bad as the first, and without hope of any improvement in the future, and for whom this country might make homes in peace and plenty. There are, again, in our own Eastern Provinces hundreds upon hundreds of families spending their days upon a forty or fifty acre farm, whose lives are lives of drudgery without any reward. These properties would readily sell to neighbors adjoining for sufficient to comfortably locate the owners upon large farms in this country, that would afford a competency in time, for all the members of the families that might occupy them; and it is to these classes of people the more especially we appeal; to those who are thoroughly used to lives of labor, and can bring enough capital with them to carry them over till returns come in from the first crop. This country opens the way for comfortably locating several millions of just such families as these.

It is not at all necessary that in closing this little work, we should recapitulate, as everything that is necessary to be said to give a general idea of what the immigrant may expect in this country is put clearly and concisely before the reader. We will therefore close by putting a few points in an abbreviated form, and suggest their careful perusal.

Eight Reasons Why the Canadian Northwest should be chosen by the Emigrant in preference to other Portions of the American Continent.

1. Manitoba and the Northwest have a much larger yield of wheat per acre than any other country of the globe; and beef cattle can be raised at a less expense than in any other land under the sun.
2. The Northern portions of Minnesota and Dakota, which States alone of all of America pretend to be as good wheat growing countries as the Canadian Northwest, are subject to higher winds, more violent storms and greater extremes of cold than this country. In proof, we may remark that while the thermometer registers 59° below zero in these States it seldom goes below 46° at Winnipeg, one of the coldest points in this country. The reason of this is that our Northwest is in a basin, the height of land being Minnesota and Dakota. Another reason is that the Rocky Mountains are lower in British America than they are in the United States, which allows a greater prevalence of the warm wave from the Pacific striking this country.
3. Owing to our now having cheap carriage for grain and other products to the Atlantic, via the Canadian Pacific and its water connections; and the certainty of the opening of the Hudson's Bay outlet to England at an early day, which will bring the central part of our country as near Great Britain as New York or Boston, prices of farm products must, for all time, be better in our Northwest than they will be in the country to the south.
4. We have the freest form of Government, and the best constitution in the world. We know nothing of revolutions or howls knives, or of troubles with the Indians, such as are of frequent occurrence in the United States, because of the harsh treatment meted out by the American Government. Life and property are perfectly safe even in the most remote corner of this country.
5. The comparatively free intercourse, and the certain cheap transport between this country and Great Britain, and the great demand via the Hudson's Bay for our exports will give us cheap British goods in return cargoes; and the completion of the C.P.R. will give us cheap teas and coffees from the Pacific coast.
6. Our excellent supply of water, as may be seen from the numerous rivers and streams ramifying the country, by a glance at a map; our ample stock of timber, referred to in other pages; and our inexhaustible supply of coal—all tend to prove that nature has done her share to make this country the convenient and comfortable home for prosperous millions yet unborn.
7. While American free lands are nearly all taken up, there is yet a large supply of the best in the world to be had in this country, and under such regulations and terms of settlement as are most conducive to the progress and prosperity of the bona fide settler.
8. Our school system is unequalled in the world, and the Dominion Government, by setting aside a large area of free lands for its maintenance, has guaranteed the education of the rising youth at the least possible expense to the settler and tax payer.

THE DOCTOR AND HIS CASE.

True to Grit instincts, our neighbor has fallen foul of Mr. Burgess, for the manner in which he used up the lights of the Farmers' Union, in the late interview; and rushes forth in a crusade against everything of Tory blood. In the first place, we have to assure our neighbor that Mr. Burgess' feelings, outside of a faithful discharge of duty should be with the Doctor and his faithful reflector, if they had a cause that had a single leg to stand on. As Mr. Burgess published, during a portion of the period of Grit rule at Ottawa, a Reform paper at the capital; and subsequently went into the civil service, first as private secretary to the Hon. "Philosopher" Mills, when minister of the Interior, and later was promoted to his present position under Tory rule, as a reward for merit, it is easy to be seen his sympathy would have gone with the delegation, whose first duty is to manipulate pro-selytes for the coming election, if consistency duty or desert could have urged such a tendency. Because, however, that gentleman did not consider the short comings of the past, trifling as they were when viewed in the proper light immeasurable miseries of the present, and take the advice of Dr. Fleming instead of that of the representatives of the province supported by that of hundreds of the oldest residents of the country, he has incurred the unqualified vengeance of the delegation, and the print that is sworn to do service for them.

We are told by the print that Mr. Burgess employed language "more forcible than courteous," that he sneered at the wording of the Grit manifesto; that at the meeting "he was surrounded by a noble army of the faithful" meaning Conservative Brandonites, &c. As the Sun had no reporter on the ground, and as neither Dr. Fleming nor Mr. Sifton took notes at the interview, we must take it the worthy president of the Farmers' Union wrote his report of that interview, from the dictates of his prejudice at home, at will, if indeed he did not again, write the editorial comments upon the obliquity of the report. It is in this way the Grit print's readers are treated to facts of the purest water. Instead of their being an army of the faithful "present there were but two other Brandonites besides the delegation listening to the conversation, one of whom took an exact report of the dialogue as it occurred. The only other listeners, were Messrs. Clement-Smith and A. Walsh, in their official capacity, and Mr. Burgess, private secretary. This cannot fail to throw a little light on the source of our neighbor's information. The fact of the matter is that Mr. Burgess exercised much more patience than many others would have employed under similar circumstances, and much more than the Doctor would, if we are to take his sittings at meetings of the Union, where the doctrines of Gritism are subjected to a little ruffling as any criterion, in the premises. The Doctor stated in his manifesto that the Government should take their information from settlers, and when Mr. Burgess stated any alterations or changes in usage made were the results of information obtained from settlers in the country, the modesty of the Doctor who considered the visitor "discourteous" stated boldly, this search for information was an evidence "the minister of the Interior did not understand his business." We presume the Doctor considers such expressions courtesy, and takes offense when others arrive at a different conclusion. However, as the old woman said when she kissed the cow, "there is no accounting for taste." The organ tells us "we are assured the delegates acted as gentlemen should." Quite likely, it is scarcely to be expected that the Doctor would arrive at any other conclusion, and we have no desire to disturb his own good opinion of his personal amabilities, though we must protest against his accusations

against the Deputy Minister of the Interior. The Doctor went to that meeting as choke full of antagonism towards the Government as he ever was at a Farmers' Union mass meeting, and as fully convinced of his own knowledge and personal importance and the ignorance of the Deputy Minister, as it was possible for a man to be, and when he found his mistake on every count his natural chagrin may be readily imagined. In nearly every instance the usages the Doctor considered obnoxious, were usages of the past, and Mr. Burgess reasonably found fault with making up measures of the past as an evidence of hardships of the present. When he asked for names at every stage of the interview, of persons injured by the operations of the regulations of the past of those of the present, and none could be given, barring that of Mr. Howie, it is all the argument necessary to show the origin of the Doctor's mortification and vexation of spirit. Mr. Burgess refused very naturally to deal with the hearsays that had passed through a dozen hands, and as the Doctor had nothing of more direct importance, the failure of his case, as well as the discomfiture of defeat will fully account for his continued and rambling fire in retreat.

The conclusions of the Privy Council on the boundary award, reported in another column must open the eyes of the Manitoba Grits if indeed there is any agency sufficiently powerful to accomplish the work. During the last Ontario elections the chief argument of the Grit orators was a general denunciation of the Dominion Government for not ratifying the award, which gave about three-fourths of the district of Kewatin to the province of "On-to-ree-o." The Ottawa Government was charged with the worst of tyranny or not falling in with that view of the question and coinciding with the wishes of Premier Mowat. On the other hand the little pious premier of that province was so cock sure he was correct, that he gave representation to the district, and employed a dozen or more special constables to carry an election in the constituency with frozen whiskey. When a few months before in the case of "The Queens Hedge," which was nothing more than a point of law, arising out of the power of provinces to regulate liquor licenses, the Privy Council gave decision against the views of Sir John Macdonald, the Grits of the country were so flushed with success, that they set down Premier Mowat as "the greatest constitutional ruler of the age," and the ruling in the boundary dispute was also certain to support that contention. They are however, doomed to disappointment, as the decision so far as given fully verified. The ruling shows the award counts for nothing at all the arbitration selected to find the true boundary they declared they found a conventional one, and hence as they extend their instructions their finding became a dead letter practically repudiated. In the course of a few days the case will have been fully argued, and then the true position will be ascertained, but enough is already known to show that the pious premier is forced to make a rapid and a most ignominious retreat.

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The Scent of the Roses.

[Pique Potts in Arthur's Magazine.]
How many women will be glad to know the way of keeping the sweetness of roses about them all the year?
Well, takes rose leaves—the more the better—and with an iron mortar and pestle, the apothecaries use, pound and mash them until they are of the consistency of putty or paste. The mixture will turn brown and look uninviting, but the good is all there. Now the woman who told us this made her rose-paste into beads, thus: Take a thimble and press it full of the paste—this admits of uniformity of size; take it out of the thimble and roll it between your hands until it is a firm round little marble, then give it a little roll one way, which will make it a little bit long. Then have a paper of pins near you, and stick a pin lengthwise through the bead, just far enough through so that you can stick the point of the pin into a cushion or the edge of something. About fifty of these will make a single string of beads; one hundred will be enough for a double string. Give them plenty of time to dry and then string them. They will not be much larger than the berries of dogwood (cornus masculina).
But if you do not care for the strung beads, put the thimbleful in little thin cakes and dry them on plates, in the wind or sunshine, and when you put them into drawers or boxes or trunks, keep them in small netting bags. They will be as fragrant in the years to come as at first.

Now, if you cannot accumulate rose-leaves very fast you can let the leaves wilt or partially dry, and save them until you have a quantity on hand; or, a better way we have found is to make the paste and let it stand until you are ready to make more. It will grow quite black, but "the scent of the roses" will cling to it still.

We never experimented—some other woman may do that—but we have often thought that other fragrant flowers or leaves, such as do not lose their perfume when crushed, would be very nice to make up the same way and for the same purpose. Any ingenious girl can find a substitute for the iron mortar and pestle, as such things are not common in the equipments of a household, though they are of great service and would be called into frequent use if they were at hand.

Distinctive Styles of Mourning.

[Philadelphia Press.]
Abroad, two distinctive styles of mourning prevail, the English, severely simple in material and make, and the French, which after the strictest selection demands in the first movement, admits of any amount of decoration. Here we blend both styles, with a decided leaning toward the English fashion, which is, after all, in much the better taste.
As a rule, Americans wear black for much longer periods, though less frequently than their transatlantic cousins. Here, for instance, it is unusual to wear mourning for as long as the members of one's immediate family there, it is quite customary to put on complimentary mourning, worn only a few weeks, for distant relatives, and even connections.

Women Who Overwork Themselves.

[Physiological Journal.]
When to rest, how to rest, and where to rest, each must determine for herself, but all know that nature rebels unless true and complete rest is taken during some portion of each day. When this is done, and women learn that business is not neatness, and that fruitfulness is a deadly foe to beauty, our women will not fade in their youth, or look care-worn or anxious, as hundreds now do. It is a painful fact that "too many women

are overworked," and yet large numbers needlessly overwork themselves. As a coarse but worthy old woman once said, "Some women are so pious nice they neither take any comfort themselves nor let any one else." These "pious nice" people are sometimes found among the other sex, and the faculty who possess for annoying and wearing all they are associated with them surpasses belief, except by those who have experienced it. Husbands who would not for a moment tolerate any interference by their wives in their business concerns, but meet objections on such subjects with a coolness that "Pshaw, my dear, mind your needle and your kitchen, and leave me to do the actual fighting in the battle of life"—are often the most active in their interference in the sphere of the housekeeper's duties. Such men are responsible for the faded looks of their wives and daughters.

Cooking With Oil Stoves.

Mrs. Lincoln, the Boston lecturer on cooking, says: When one tells you that there is "no trouble" in using an oil stove you may be morally certain that she does not know what she is talking about. To be sure you are saved additional heat and dust in the summer when you have so much of both from nature herself; but unless you are careful you will have a smoky atmosphere and a disagreeable odor. You needn't have either if you choose to manage properly; the "no trouble" people will have it all the time. The way to avoid it is to keep the burner perfectly clean and entirely free from the gummy burner deposit which even the best oil will have on the polished brass burner.

Every day the burner should be washed in hot, clean suds, thoroughly dried and the wick replaced; the little brass network about the base of the burner should be carefully wiped and kept free from every particle of dust. The wick should be cut squarely and evenly with sharp scissors, and not even a thread should be left that is higher than the rest. When the blaze is extinguished, the wick should be turned down at least half an inch below the edge of the burner. If it is left above, or even with the top, it will absorb oil, and the oil will run over the top, making it greasy and soiled, and emit an unpleasant odor.

The best quality of oil should be used, as, after all, it is fully as economical; there is less sediment in it, it will burn to the last drop, will not smoke so badly, and does not leave such a rank odor. The stove should be filled after using, and when it is first lighted the flame should be watched, because it increases in intensity and very soon begins to smoke. It can then be regulated and left for some time, especially if you are baking; if you have water on boiling, as soon as the water reaches the boiling point the flame will increase again and must be turned down. The reason for this nobody pretends to explain, but the fact remains.

A New York Belle.

[St. Louis Spectator.]
A review of the past season in New York society, the most brilliant that the metropolis has ever known, would have the name of Miss Marion Langdon, as perhaps the most prominent figure in its pages, as she certainly was the winner universally acknowledged beauty and belle. Did New York have professional beauties, Miss Langdon would outshine them all. Never was a maiden more favored by the gods in any way. Health, wealth, intellect, beauty and birth are all hers in a superlative degree, and he who among her countless suitors seems to meet with the smallest possible amount of favor is regarded by his fellows with admiring, jealous and wondering eyes.
Miss Langdon is the second daughter of the late Walter Langdon, and a niece of Mrs.

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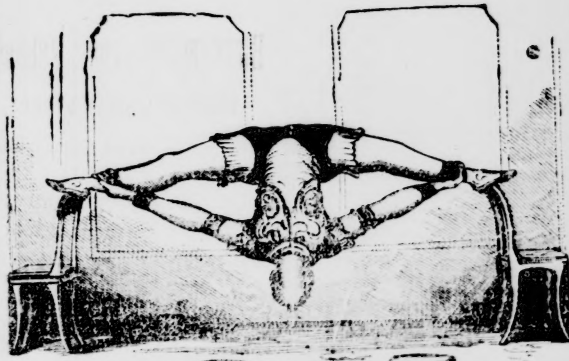
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JAMES A. SMART

DEALER IN

Building Hardware,

Blacksmiths

HARDWARE,

Carpenters' Tools,

IRON & STEEL.

COOKING

STOVES,

WOOD OR COAL,

Heating STOVES,

FOR WOOD OR COAL.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Lamps, Chandeliers

Coal Oil!

Largest and best Stock—Lowest prices.

Wholesale and Retail, Sixth Street and Rosser Ave.

BRANDON

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Merchants throughout the Country.

The time will soon come when the Farmers will be asking for Machine Oil.

McCall's LARDINE

It does not run on all sides to be the BEST OIL going for Mowing and Threshing Machines. It does not run on all sides to be the BEST OIL going for Mowing and Threshing Machines. It does not run on all sides to be the BEST OIL going for Mowing and Threshing Machines.

McCALL BROS. & CO., Toronto, Ont.

For Sale by JAMES A. SMART, Brandon

HARDWARE,

Harvest Tools,

PLATED WARE,

Lamps, Tinware,

BARB WIRE.

R. McLEAN'S,

Rosser, between 7th & 8th Sts.

MACHINE OILS.

PAINTS.

TAR PAPER.

THE SILVER LINING.

There's never a day so sunny
But a little cloud appears;
There's never a life so happy
But has had its time of tears;
Yet the sun shines out the brighter
When the stormy tempest clears.

There's never a garden growing
With roses in every plot;
There's never a heart so hardened
But it has one tender spot;
We have only to prune the border
To find the forget-me-not.

There's never a cup so pleasant
But has bitter with the sweet;
There's never a path so rugged
That bears not the prints of feet;
And we have a helper promised
For the trials we may meet.

There's never a sun that rises
But we know 'twill set at night;
The birds that gleam in the morning
At evening are just as bright;
And the hour that is the sweetest
Is between the dark and light.

There's never a dream that's happy
But the waking makes us sad;
There's never a dream of sorrow
But the waking makes us glad;
We shall look some day with wonder
At the troubles we have had.

There's never a way so narrow
But the entrance is made straight;
There's always a guide to point us
To the "little white gate";
And the angels will be nearer
To a soul that is desolate.

There's never a heart so haughty
But will some day bow and kneel;
There's never a heart so wounded
That the Savior cannot heal;
There's many a lowly forehead
That is bearing the hidden seal.

LONGEVITY AND DRESS SUITS.

The Latter Shown To Be a Direct Cause of the Former.

(New York Times.)
"I solemnly declare," exclaimed Epicurus, the corpulent proprietor of one of the most fashionable restaurants in the vicinity of Madison square to a reporter, "that when I see young fellows enter my establishment and audaciously take their seats at my well-appointed dinner tables in their ordinary business clothes, my blood boils within me. I feel it to be an insult which I burn to resent."

Epicurus was moved to these reflections by the arrival of two young men in light check suits, who calmly entered the restaurant and took their places at a table by the side of three aristocratic "young bloods" in "claw-hammers" and white neckties.

"Is a dress suit an absolutely essential characteristic of an aristocratic restaurant?" inquired the mild youth.

"Most undoubtedly," was the scornful answer. "If I find that the tendency to abandon that attire sensibly increases I shall put up a notice prohibiting the entrance of any one in business clothes. A dress-suit is at the very root of polite table society. I know something about it, young man, and have studied the question deeply. I have my customers' interests as much at heart as my own. I'll tell you what I mean. One of the most prominent physicians in this city told me as a positive fact that the reason English statesmen, barristers, and justices live to such old ages—it is a remarkable fact that they do—is simply because they dress for dinner."

"What on earth can dress suits have to do with longevity?"

"Simply this: Just suppose you've been harassed and worried by a hard day's work—I don't mean to say that statesmen and barristers invariably are—and that you've got to dress for dinner. The consequence is, you can't precipitate yourself on your food and partake of it while in the state of annoyance which renders digestion out of the question. You're obliged to deliberately fix studs in your shirt—there's nothing requires more self-possession than that—wrestle with a collar, and don your black garments. By the time you're attired you've probably forgotten half of your grievances and are ready to receive nourishment. Ergo, you are benefited by your change of clothes."

"Still, the custom is going out somewhat, is it not?"

"I grieve to say that owing to the pernicious example of the English nobles of parliament it is losing ground. Just think! Lord Randolph Churchill and one or two others are the only members who still adhere to the custom. What England will come to I don't know. I don't care either, except so far as America is concerned, and it will affect her by the force of example. I tell you it will be a terrible day for refinement and culture when men sit down to table in business clothes pure and simple. I see before me a hideous picture of collapse and disintegration."

Ornamented Money.

(New York Mail and Express.)
"I am worked to death," said an engraver yesterday. "Worked to death making buttons of gold dollars with the owner's monogram engraved on them. I made a couple of dozen such buttons for a leading actress not long ago. The initials were cut deeply in the gold dollar, then enameled, the whole job coming to \$100. Very few can afford such expensive buttons. For the ordinary monogram, we generally use 10-cent pieces. They are smoothed, the monogram engraved on one side, and some fancy figure on the other. The figures are of all sorts, from bull-dogs to Greek gods. I made two such ones yesterday. One represented a sailor and soldier with a cupid on the head of each. The sailor sat on a reclining cow, and the soldier on a saw-buck. Another, ordered by a young lady, represented a jackass, a monkey, and a duke with their heads lovingly together, while underneath was the inscription, 'The Three Graces.'"

"Several days ago I made one still more peculiar. It represented a fat man sleeping on a sofa. His pieces of cheese and pie, with spider legs and skeleton heads, ran over his body. There were undoubtedly intended for jokes. Still some people seriously regard incongruous designs, and chuckle over the originality of their conceptions, and recipients probably chuckle just as much over the taste of the donor."

Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs.

Old fancies in gentlemen's handkerchiefs have borders in color on which, in black or white, are outline drawings, horses in a tug, horses and dogs' heads, whistles, whips, sleds, and bridges, and yachting and sporting devices of various kinds.

A DREAD DISEASE.

An Alarming Increase of Cancer—Some Observations.

Wealth and High Civilization Are Favorable Conditions for Developing Cancer—The Surgeon's Knife—A Peculiarity.

(Chicago Times.)
Attention is called by several English journals to the alarming increase of cancer in Great Britain and the countries in the central portion of the continent of Europe. While statistics show that the average duration of human life is increasing, and that many of the most dangerous maladies of former times have been rendered comparatively harmless, still the number of cases of cancer becomes greater every year. The report of the register general, recently published, gives the number of deaths occurring from cancer during the ten years commencing with 1860, as 80,049, and shows that the annual increase was 345. During the ten years commencing with 1870 the total number of deaths from cancer was 111,801, and the annual increase was 330. Cancer is also increasing in France, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries. Dr. H. P. Dunn has been engaged for years in trying to ascertain the causes of the increase of cancer. In a recent issue of The Pall Mall Gazette he gives some of the conclusions he has arrived at from his numerous observations. In the first place, he finds that wealth and high civilization are favorable conditions for the increase of cancer. Many other diseases are much more common, and are likely to be much more dangerous among the poor and uncultivated, but the reverse is true of cancer. The persons who dwell in mansions are much more liable to cancer than those who live in cottages and hovels. It is more common in cities than in the rural districts. It is entirely unknown among uncivilized people. Wild animals are not subject to it, but domesticated ones are. Cases of cancer are becoming frequent among thoroughbred animals, which are protected from exposure, tended with the greatest care, and supplied with the best of food.

Another peculiarity of cancer is that it is much more likely to occur in persons who are otherwise in apparent perfect health, and in the maturity of life, than in those who are frail and sickly, or are subject to the weakness common to infancy and old age. It is most likely to afflict mankind at middle age, when life is most enjoyable to its possessor and most useful to others. It generally appears in persons of robust form, strong limbs, and active habits. To use a paradox, it is a disease of health. The professional invalid need not fear cancer. It spares the weak and sickly to attack the strong and vigorous. Constitutions that are very liable to other diseases appear to be proof against cancer.

Dr. Dunn states that observation shows cancer to have a certain geographical distribution. The latitude of the British islands marks the center of the belt in which it prevails to the greatest extent. It does not coincide with the prevailing opinion that cancer is communicable. He says it is neither infectious nor contagious. There is no evidence that it has a zymotic origin, or, in other words, that it arises from any micro-organism or germ. Moreover, he says nothing cancerous is transmitted from parent to child, even in the case where the disease occurs in both. A child may inherit a predisposition to cancer—that is, a liability to the disease—but not the disease itself. It commences de novo in each individual whom it attacks. Ordinarily there are no preliminary symptoms of its appearance. The first intimations of the terrible disease are the appearance of a tumor and the sensation of severe pains. It always commences as a local disease, and generally remains such for a considerable time. It finally spreads, and by means of the blood-vessels and lymphatics infects the more distant organs of the body.

Medical science has accomplished very little toward ascertaining the cause, the prevention, or cure of cancer. Recently it has shown that many of the remedies formerly in use are altogether worthless. Medicine for the cure of cancer have been very generally abandoned. Medication has given away to surgery. In the great majority of cases the most the surgeon can do is to protrude life. Cancers are now removed their parts of the system that could not be reached before the invention of improved surgical appliances. The removal of a cancer after it becomes large seldom results in any good. It may protrude life, but it is certain to protrude the most severe suffering.

Inferior Value of a Superior Education.

(Chicago Times.)
A gentleman long interested in relief work in this city, states that a large proportion of the applicants for aid are persons of polished education. Their letters are models of correctness. Among the tramps who were recently fed in New York on a Sunday morning was one who returned thanks in five modern languages, and repeated the Lord's prayer in Greek, Latin and Hebrew. He was a fine mathematician and a good naturalist. He was ashamed to beg and did not know how to work. A fine set of books in uniform and very costly binding attracted the attention of a gentleman who was passing down Fourth avenue, New York, some weeks ago. He found that they constituted the five prizes offered by a famous English school, and that they had all been awarded to the same person. He learned that the books had been sold by the prize-taker to obtain the means of existence.

Instances of the kind mentioned above might be multiplied. They go to show that what is called a superior education is of inferior value in getting a living. It is often argued that a superior education does not prevent one from working as a mechanic or as an unskilled laborer. It may not prevent his working, but it injures his chances of success. Twenty years spent in the pursuit of books and in listening to lectures does nothing toward qualifying one to use tools. Training the intellect does not train the hands. The statistics of our so-called agricultural colleges show that the graduates do not become farmers. Observation shows that the persons who graduate at our free high schools do not work. Those who can not obtain situations as teachers do not succeed as well in getting a living as girls who learned trades or became proficient in housework. Boys who have been educated in the same class of schools are fitted for but few occupations, and they are generally full.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, as a Transfer Company in the City of Brandon, in the Province of Manitoba, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be paid to John Bradley, in the City of Brandon aforesaid, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said John Bradley, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Brandon this 1st day of March, A. D. 1884.
JOHN BRADLEY,
JAMES STANLEY.
I BEG to notify the public, while thanking them for their liberal support in the past, that the firm of the late Bradley & Stanley having been dissolved will henceforth be carried on by me, as I solicit a continuance of the support so liberally given to the late firm, of which I was a member.
JOHN BRADLEY.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Western Division.
TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after June 17, 1883, trains will move as follows:
Going West:
7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 6:30 p.m.
10:00 a.m. Portage la Prairie 4:05 p.m.
1:35 p.m. Brandon 1:00 p.m.
2:00 p.m. Sourthern 5:00 a.m.
2:25 a.m. Regina 11:05 p.m.
2:50 a.m. Moose Jaw 8:30 p.m.
3:15 p.m. Swift Current 12:30 p.m.
3:40 p.m. Maple Creek 3:25 a.m.
7:45 a.m. Arrive Medicine Hat Leave 12:30 p.m.

Going South:
7:55 a.m. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 6:35 a.m. 7:00 p.m.
10:35 a.m. 10:10 p.m. Emerson 4:05 a.m. 4:40 p.m.
12:50 p.m. St. Vincent 2:45 a.m. 4:30 p.m.

Going North:
11:15 a.m. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 4:00 p.m.
1:15 p.m. Morris 4:00 p.m.
1:30 p.m. Grafton 2:10 p.m.
4:30 p.m. Arrive Manitoba City Leave 8:30 a.m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winnipeg and Emerson and Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

Trains move on Winnipeg time.
JOHN M. EGAN, W. C. VAN HORNE,
Gen. Superintendent, Gen. Manager.
WM. HARDER, Asst. Traffic Manager.

JAMES BLACKHALL,

AGENT FOR
R. S. WILLIAMS & SON'S (TORONTO)

PIANOS

AND
ORGANS

ALSO DEALER IN
SEWING MACHINES.

11th STREET,
BRANDON.

W. M. WILSON

GENERAL

Blacksmiths and Jobbers,

WEST SIDE NINTH STREET,
Between Ross and Princess Avenues.

BEST HORSE SHOER IN
THE CITY.

Repairing of All Kinds
DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.
W. M. WILSON.
N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.

Who is Perry Davis?

About forty years ago when PERRY DAVIS, of Providence, R. I., in the United States, first introduced to the world his now universally known Pain-Killer, he was a poor man without influence, a cripple and an invalid. He studied the effect of certain drugs upon the human system and experimented in their use until he had compounded a medicine capable of curing his own maladies. When restored to health, he offered the preparation to his fellow sufferers, until now there is not a country on earth which does not buy it. It is really a "HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE."

Safe to use at all times. It is adapted for both internal and external application, and reaches a great many complaints, such as Sudden Colds, Chills, Congestion or Stagnation of Circulation, Cramps, Pains in the stomach, Summer and Winter Complaints, Sore Throat, &c.

Applied externally, it has been found very useful for Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatic Pains, Swelled Feet, &c., arising from Toothache.

Beware of Imitations.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
OF THE SEASON.GRAB AT
RARE BARCAINS IN HARDWARE.

Grand Opening of our NEW SPRING STOCK.

Now awaiting your inspection, our Finely Selected and Very Complete Assortment of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., Tinware and Lamps,
Harvest Tools, Barbed Wires.

Our Stock includes everything in the Hardware Line. Our goods are all "A 1" in quality, and our Low prices are the terror of our competitors. One trial will convince you that I cannot do offer big inducements for your trade.

I keep at the Front!

GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. I HOPE TO SEE YOU SOON

R. McLEAN,

Corner 5th Street and Messer Avenue, Brandon.

THE PLACE
TO GET YOUR
EYE

PERFECTLY FITTED
WITH
BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

Reesor's Jewelry Store.

Just to Hand, another lot of
Reliable Gold and Silver WATCHES,
SOLID 18 KARAT GOLD RINGS & FINE GOLD JEWELRY.

Also SILVERWARE & JET GOODS.

Everything marked in plain figures, and at Bottom Prices. Please Call and See Us

Repairing a Specialty.

D. A. REESOR, The Jeweller.

WESBROOK and FAIRCHILD

Have full lines of both
AMERICAN AND CANADIAN
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CALL AND SEE OUR CELEBRATED
MONITOR SEEDER.

Acknowledged by all practical farmers to be superior to any in the Market.

A FULL STOCK IN
DEERE & CO.'S

HAND, SULKEY AND GANG PLOWS,

With Extra Heavy Points.

Bower, Blackburn Mundle & Porter,

IMPORTER

WHOLESALE

General Merchants,

Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Carpets, Hardware, Brushes

Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods.

—STORES—

Cor. Tenth St. and Pacific Avenue.

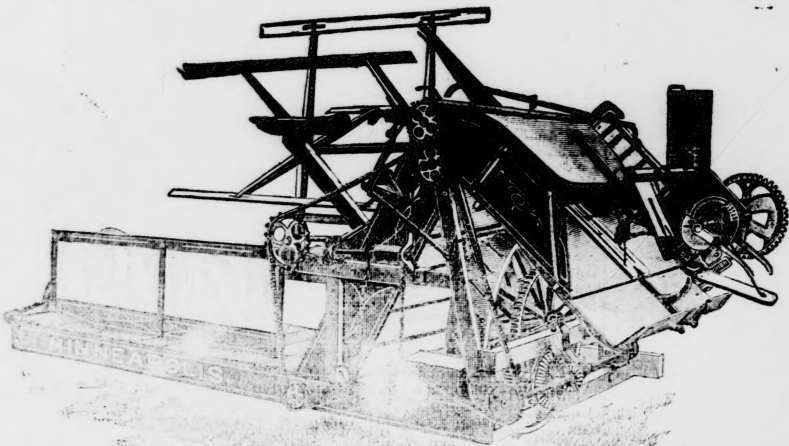
BRANDON, MAN.

The Cochrane Manufacturing Copmany

LIMITED.
CAPITAL . . . \$250,000.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

MINNEAPOLIS HARVESTER AND TWINE BINDER,
The only Binder using the celebrated **PACKER TRIP**, which absolutely prevents clogging.



IMITATED BY MANY, EQUALLED BY NONE.

Acknowledged by Farmers and Dealers the **VICTOR** in the Harvest of 1883.

**PRAIRIE FRONT CUT-MOWER, TIGER HAY RAKE, LAND ROLOER - 2 & 3 Drums,
HOSIER SEEDERS, WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS, AMERICAN
PRAIRIE BOB SLEIGHS WITH CAST KNEE.**

We are also the Sole Agents for the Haggart Bros. Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of the world-renowned

CORNELL ENGINES,

Either Portable or Friction, wide a-Wake Separator for Steam Power.

Head Office at PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE. Agencies at all important points in Manitoba and the North West.

ROBERT COCHRANE, General Manager.

SMITH & EVANS, Agents, - 9th Street, BRANDON.

THE GREAT SUCCESS — OF OUR — Semi-Annual CLEARING SALE

Is attributed to the fact that we always do [what we advertise,
and that every person is served alike.

No one should fail to come and secure some of the Bargains
we offer in

**DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Hats and Caps,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &C.**

REMEMBER this GREAT CHANCE only lasts for
TWO WEEKS LONGER.

20 & 25 per Cent. Discount on all Purchases.

T. T. ATKINSON,
COR. ROSSER AVE & SIXTH STREET, BRANDON.

HAVING OPENED A Grocery & Crockery Store,

In the building formerly known as 'The Auction Rooms, I
would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage,
and beg to call attention

**CROCKERY GROCEIES,
Superior Teas,
CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE.**

As we intend going largely into the latter business, our
Customers will always find with us full lines of
these Goods.

Having purchased our Supplies for CASH, thereby getting
the best Discounts, we are in a position to quote the **VERY
LOWEST PRICES**, and as we believe in **QUICK SALES
AND SMALL PROFITS**, our Customers may always
be assured of getting Goods from us at prices

NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
Kindly give us a Call.

**STOCK NEW AND FRESH.
CARMAN & CO.**

THE WALL PAPER EMPORIUM NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

48 Cases Latest Designs in Wall Papers

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. SPECIAL PRICES FOR HOTELS.

Wholesale and Retail.

WM. H. SAUNDERS, 9, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Uxbridge Organs.

The Organ Tests of the past year have placed the Uxbridge Organs

Far ahead of all its Competitors.

The Company having secured some of the **VERY BEST WORKMEN** which can be
found on the continent, have thus been enabled to combine more improvements than can be found
in any other organ, and make an instrument

Elegant in design, Durable, and complete in all its parts.

The Company's Organs have been awarded over Sixty First-Class Prizes.
Their Factory has been running over twelve years, and the past year the greater part of that
time until ten o'clock at night, and then not able to fill their orders as fast as they came in.
A Company of so long standing has a reputation which protects its customers, and furnishes
unquestionable warranty.

For Terms, Prices, or Information, write

Mr. C. CLIFFE, Brandon.
Or to the
**UXBRIDGE ORGAN MANUFACTURING CO.,
UXBRIDGE, ONT.**

To the Reeve and Council of the Municipality of Turtle Mountain.

GENTLEMEN,

We, your Auditors, having examined the Books of the Municipality, checked the accounts, vouchers,
etc., and counted the cash in hands of Treasurer, beg leave to report as follows. —

The total amount of Assessment in the Municipality, i.e. Townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, in Ranges 17, 18 and
19 W., was \$519,820.00. Rate of Municipal Levy, 7 Mills per \$.

Total amount to be collected as per Collector's Roll, \$5371.73.....	5371.73
Amount collected by Collector.....	1016.28
Amount collected by Treasurer	851.10
Total collected for 1883	1867.38
Arrears of 1883.....	3504.35

RECEIPTS.

Share of Surplus Cash and Arrears, from Municipality of 1882	\$311.21
Arrears of Taxes of 1882 collected	73.96
Taxes collected by Collector (1883)	1016.28
Do. do. Treasurer (1883)	851.10
Statute Labor Commutation.....	36.25
Voters' Lists sold	2.25
Debenture Loan (less \$5 discount)	1995.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Election Expenses of 1883	\$70.00
Bridges in different Wards	1445.66
Assessor's Salary.....	130.00
Domonion Lands Agent, Deloraine, search ..	4.00
Municipal Seal.....	14.00
Stationery, Collectors' Rolls, &c.....	29.05
Handcuffs.....	15.65
Registration of Vital Statistics	9.00
Selection of Jurymen	15.40
Printing:—By—Laws, Lists, and Advertising Debenture Loan By-Law	115.04
Statute Labor Commutation distributed to Roadmasters	36.25
Judicial District Levy	80.00
Interest on Notes of Hand	75.14
Albion School District Levy	263.40
Lyonshall School District Levy	265.80
Oak Lake School District Levy	205.50
Wakopa School District	124.65
Councillors' Indemnity.....	524.80
Rent of Council Chamber	35.00
Election Expenses (for 1884)	73.50
Constables' Fees (Re Hall & Hysop)	5.25
Collector's Salary	120.00
Secretary-Treasurer's Salary	250.30
	3907.39
Balance Cash on hand.....	378.66

\$4286.05

\$4286.05

We the undersigned, hereby certify that this is a true and correct Statement of the Receipts and Expen-
sure of the Municipality of Turtle Mountain, for the Municipal Year of 1883.

(Signed) D. D. YOUNG, } Auditors.
J. G. WASHINGTON, }

